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MRS. BAILEY. OR, THE LAST REMOVAL. FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Amongst many acquaintances, there is one for whom I have a very particular respect, because he is not only an excellent fellow, but also a very great oddity. He has passed his entire life in going from one part of London to another; and not content, as most bachelors would be, with moving themselves, their wardrobe, and their dressing case, my friend John Bennett always takes with him the furniture for two very large rooms. He has every thing complete from a sofa to a bell rope—and, consequently, he has expended a fortune in repeated migrations. But what has John Bennett cared for all this? He has had his adventures—his insight into the most various characters, and he has at last—But I must tell his history regularly, so far at least as relates to his last accident, which it is to be hoped has settled him for life.

It is some time since my friend took unfurnished lodgings on the left hand side of Gower street, as you go from Montague street to Holborn. All, at least all of those houses that I have seen, are fine, wide, lofty, spacious, and very old-fashioned. The time for which he had taken the apartments was approaching its termination, and he was under notice to quit. Of course Mr. Bennett set out on a new voyage of discovery for unfurnished lodgings; but he did so with an ill-luck that was very unusual to him—or his search did not give him that pleasure that it was wont to do in former years. His good genius seemed to have abandoned him. He saw unpleasant landladies—he found doors that creaked upon hinges, and he perceived chimneys that smoked. Was this fatality, or was it that he had become more sensitive to the little "ills of life"? He certainly ceased to see the smiles that used to greet him when he was a much younger man. Why was this? It was but too easily explained; for John Bennett had been on the lookout for unfurnished lodgings for twenty five years, and twenty-five years ago he was a far prattler before he is now.

"Well," said John Bennett, one evening, sitting very tired and lonesome, as he looked into the drawing-room fire, in search of some unfurnished estate. "Well, I certainly would remain three months longer in these apartments if I had not already served the landlord with notice, and if the rooms were not too large for me, and if the landlord had not threatened to increase the rent."

It unfortunately happened that the rooms were already engaged by another party, and there was no use in thinking of the matter.

"You need, sir," said the owner of the house to Mr. Bennett, "not incommode yourself at all as to the time of moving; for the lady who is about to succeed you in the lodgings will not be here before the end of the month. She will bring her furniture here on the 15th, and they can be placed in the two rooms that you do not make any use of."

This was an arrangement that was very convenient for Mr. Bennett, he being, as yet, without other rooms to move into.

"I may search a long time before I can find rooms at all comparable to these. It is a pleasant quarter of the town—so close, too, to the British Museum, only that I don't care for reading—and then the street is so quiet, the air so good, and within a stone's throw of the Birmingham Railway, only I always go to Southampton or Brighton—and the landlord is so very obliging, and there is no landlady—and in short I never felt so sorry for leaving any place as this. Really, if these apartments were vacant, I would make a bargain to have them. That, however, would be very great folly, for they are larger than becomes either my means or my furniture. They are not at all suited to a bachelor—whereas, if I were married—"

Having uttered this language, Mr. Bennett began to smile; for he had always considered marriage as one of the greatest obstacles to constant removals—and on this ground he had come to the resolution of ever remaining single. Now, that resolution which he had acted upon for such a long time, did not now appear to him to be so very good a one as he had hitherto thought it. He began to reflect seriously on the matter, and having viewed it in both ways, he came to this wise conclusion:—

"Well, if I should ever marry, I must certainly return and take my lodgings here."

The landlord was consulted as to the probability of return, and his reply was, that it was impossible to say, as the lady had taken the lodgings for three years or so.

posed, as agreed upon, in the two unfurnished chambers.

"Well! here I am no longer alone in my own place," said John Bennett, with his usual exclamation of wonder. "Well! here I am half-chased out of this abode, in which, though I have not found much pleasure, still I prefer to any other, and yet I know not why—is it that I am becoming wise, and learning to be contented with what is?"

But a very natural curiosity tore the philosopher from his sad thoughts. "Well! then," said he, "who can this disagreeable person be that is thus driving me out of my own home—and will never let me into it again for three years, at least? What a fool I was never to ask a question about her. But that does not matter much; a man like me, who has lived all his life in lodgings, ought to be able to tell a great deal of a person's character and situation in life from their furniture."

Behold, then, Mr. John Bennett, a very respectable man in Mark Lane, entering with a lighted candle to inspect the moveables of the lady, who was sending her own goods again wandering over the world.

"Oh, oh!" said he, casting his eyes round him, "all this is right down comfortable, and in very excellent taste. There is here the value of four hundred pounds, at all events, and not a stick in it two years old. But all this belongs evidently to a lady—a married lady of course. Now, let me see, where's the husband?"

He continued his review with a close accuracy and due appreciation of the articles he inspected that an auctioneer would have envied, and a professional appraiser be astonished to behold.

"I do not find," said he, "a hat-box, a stick, an umbrella-case, nor anything that can betray a husband. There is, as I am alive, no husband! Well! the person who is putting me out is alone—let us find out whether she is a widow, or an unmarried lady."

The perspicacity of John Bennett was here a little at fault, for it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish between a maid and a widow—and particularly so when you have only furniture on which to found a guess. Not finding anything positive, Mr. Bennett had only to betake himself to probabilities.

"A single unmarried lady," he remarked, "could not take such apartments as these, and pay so high a rent for them; the furniture is evidently that of a lady settled in life—unless, indeed, it should be an old maid!"

Now, why did John Bennett begin to frown when this last idea crossed his mind? What interests had he in discovering that it was not an old maid that was the owner of furniture that he admired so much!

"An old maid!" continued he; "well! that would be really very disagreeable! But here is something to tell me news. Here is the only solution I can find to this riddle."

As the sly fellow said this, he pulled open the drawer of a dressing-table. There was a comb and in this comb there were intertwined two or three very long, glossy, and very black hairs.

"An old maid," said Bennett smiling, "never had hair like that. My unknown is, then, young—too young, perhaps—"

And here he frowned again. Assuredly it was very difficult to please him.

"Well, let us reason the matter," he observed. "First of all widows with handsome fortunes, as this lady evidently is, are very rare now-a-days; and then, a young girl would have furniture with more gilding on it than this—it would be rose wood, and not all the finest and most solid mahogany; there would, too, be more looking-glasses. The widow here, then, is not a very young woman; but is she a widow at all? Is her husband absent? or is she a married woman separated from her husband?"

Here was a mystery, that the profound talent of the observer could not penetrate.

"Well! well!" despairingly exclaimed Bennett, "I am distracted with doubt; but I must get at the secret in some manner."

He looked narrowly around, and he perceived a large picture with the back turned towards him and defended from him by a rampart of sofas, and a chequer of chairs.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, the picture was rescued from its position, and it was turned towards the eager look of its solitary spectator.

It was a portrait, the size of life, of a lady twenty years of age, and having at the foot, in almost imperceptible characters, the date 1825.

"What a noble head! What a charming creature!" cried Bennett in ecstasy; "but, as sure as fate, I have seen that lady before."

He thought for some minutes, and then he said, "Well—yes—I not only have seen her, but I was in love with her—once. Yes; this time ten years, when I lodged in Baker street; she then was a short time married to Mr. Bailey, who lived next door to me. Bailey, I know, is dead these four years—and he died worth in money. Phoo! I see, I have guessed right. She is a widow, and not too

young; that will just suit me. What a providential thing it is that she should have come here just as I was of the point of being turned out. But how does she look now? If she was pretty at twenty, she ought to be admirable at thirty-six. Her face must have, at least, preserved the regularity of its expression."

Here he pulled open another drawer, and discovered a shoe and a girdle.

"Well! that must be a sweet pretty foot! and then the girdle shows me, by the mark of the brooch, that it must be of a most agreeable roundness. But then—she has dangerous attractions! May she not be a coquette? But no, or she would never have that picture of herself, which by the frame, I perceive, is intended for the drawing room, with the tell-tale date upon it. Will! but on the other hand, perhaps she is a saint—perhaps mad after the conversion of the party negroes, or sending out missionaries to Timbuctoo. Let me see, let me see—here's Byron, Moore, Tennyson, Voltaire, Paley, Shelley, Rollin, Rousseau; and not even a small controversial pamphlet; nor a blue looking report of some bygone meeting at Exeter Hall. She is, then, neither a coquette nor a saint—neither miserly nor avaricious—and her books prove to me that she is determined to make up her own mind, and not be led by others. Besides, she has continued four years a widow; and I know she was so well conducted as a wife, that though married to an old man, at a time when I was rather well-looking, she would not condescend to cast a glance at me."

Thus thinking, and thus arguing, marriage appeared to John Bennett as a most desirable matter. He instantly formed his plan, and he carried it into effect.

When Mrs. Bailey returned from the country, at the end of the month, she was greatly surprised to perceive her apartments still occupied.

"I was expecting you," said Bennett, with great tenderness.

Mrs. Bailey did not understand him.

"Your furniture," said he, "is all placed properly, and I hope arranged according to your taste."

"But, sir, I see a great many things here which do not belong to me."

"Quite a mistake, ma'am—they are all yours. And just now remark, there is not too much of them. The apartment is furnished, and yet not over crowded or incumbered with an unnecessary article. That proves to you that neither of us could fill it separately, and that it was indispensable to bring them together."

"What, sir! is it your intention to give up to me your furniture?"

"Admirable," he added, "if you please, how well they suit each other! A person would say they were destined to form but one. See how gracefully my chimney ornaments range with your French clock—your porcelain with my crystal—and there see, on one side is your portrait, and there on the other is mine—both the same size, and both from the hand of the same master."

Mrs. Bailey raised her eyes to the portrait, and instantly recognized Mr. John Bennett.

"What!" she exclaimed, "is it you?"

"Yes, dear Mrs. Bailey; it is I, who beg of you not to send me away, for if you do, I shall never survive this my last and most fatal removal."

Mrs. Bailey recognized in the man of forty five, the handsome young man, of whose former admiration she could not be ignorant.

"Indeed," said she, "the furniture of both does suit very well, that I—perhaps—may ask you to leave the house for a few days."

John Bennett did marry the handsome widow—and has, I am told, made a vow never to remove out of Gower-street.

GETTING HIGH.—"Come Abner, take some bitters," said an old croney to our old friend Abner Phelps, the other day; "they say you get high since you joined the Washingtonians."

"Yes I do get high; I have got high every day since I joined the Washingtonians! I have got from the gutters—I am high in spirits, for my conscience upbraids me not—my credit has got high along with me—my meat barrel keeps high all the while—I carry my head high, for I feel I am a sober man. I used to go home singing and the old woman would cry—but now when I go she sings and the children love me, and I cry for joy, and then I am so high—the honest and sober old man can tell! As a friend, let me say, you had better throw down that glass and get high with Abner, for he has learned how to do that thing without having the head-ache or the blues."

Some citizens of Sandusky, Ohio, were a few nights ago attracted to an old building, by cries from within of "Murder! murder!—come quick—he's eating me up!" and on entering found lying there a loafer who had gone to sleep drunk, and two young twin calves were sucking his ears!

"What a great matter a little spark kindleth," as the dwarf said in the old gentleman, whose daughter he had raised by cutting his daughter.

From the Richmond Whig. AMERICAN INTERESTS—No. 1.

The extraordinary condition of our country at the present time, without money, or sound credit, and with all the elements of prosperity in it, induces me to address a few observations to our friends engaged in the cultivation of cotton; and perhaps the views I shall present, may apply to other articles, the produce of our soil.

I will here remark, that I have been an actor and close observer of, and in, the affairs of this and other countries for the last twenty five years. My pursuits and condition in life have led me to watch the march of improvement at home and abroad—Great Britain in particular, with her vast colonial possessions, and colonial power, has been constantly before me. The proceedings of Parliament, the East India Company, and individuals engaged in extending the possessions of the British Empire, I have observed with a deep and abiding interest.

It is known to many persons of the Southern, and in fact all the States, that an effort is now in progress to increase the quantity and improve the quality of cotton in British India, and that persons of skill and intelligence in this branch of agriculture, have gone from several of our cotton growing States to India, for the purpose of carrying out the views of the East India Company, and the British Government. I wish now to call the serious and candid attention of the cotton planters to a few facts touching this great interest, in the hope that they may be aroused from their fancied security, and look at their true situation.

In order that we may understand our own position, it would be well to examine some of the remarkable revolutions that have taken place in the world, through the instrumentality of commerce, within the last two centuries.

These changes have not been confined to this continent or that of Europe, but have extended and become of late years marked and striking in the East. The immense productions of the soil of the East Indies have assumed an importance that may well engage the attention of us, in this new world.

These revolutions have not generally been produced or achieved by the sword, but by the introduction of the mechanic arts, manufactures and agricultural products, which have been transferred from one country to another, and with them the power of producing at cheap rates, arising from more genial climates, better soil, greater skill, or cheaper labor; and perhaps, as is the case in some instances, all these advantages combined. This adaptation to produce the same articles at lower prices, in different countries, has been carried out to an extent that seems almost marvellous, besides having been of the highest importance, in point of civilization, to mankind. These commercial enterprises are the great missionaries, if I may so speak, that have opened up the way to the introduction of Christianity, which, I think, has always been preceded by an introduction of the common arts of life.

To proceed with my illustrations of the importance and increase of commerce with its changes—Tea, for example, was first brought to England, about the year 1660, and now more than 30,000,000 pounds are imported into that realm annually, yielding a revenue of \$15,000,000.

There are also 20,000,000 pounds imported into the United States, which is now admitted free of duty. Coffee was introduced a few years earlier than Tea, into Europe; the consumption of which, upon the continent, is much greater in proportion than that of Tea. We import and consume annually nearly 90,000,000 pounds of Coffee, and without duty. Sugar, which has become almost a necessity of life, was not in common use at a much earlier period than Tea and Coffee. Rice, which has become one of the great staples of South Carolina and Georgia, and a very important one to the whole country, was brought to the former State from India, not earlier than the year 1700.

These four great articles of European and American consumption, with that yet more important product Cotton, are all natives of the East. The soil of South Carolina, and fifty years since, produced more than 1,000,000 pounds of Indigo, which, at that period, constituted an immense commerce, and brought to her people wealth, in the commodities of foreign countries. Now, what has become of her Indigo plant? Why, its cultivation has been transferred to Bengal. And the Cotton of India, transplanted to the soil of South Carolina, has become her most valuable production.

It may be asked, how this transfer of the Indigo culture was made? And how the quality was improved, and the quantity increased to the large amount of nine millions of pounds for exportation, which commands the markets of the world? This revolution was accomplished through the aid furnished in money to the cultivators, by the British Government, combined with the persevering industry and talent of individual enterprise and power. Precisely the same means were then adopted, as regards the cultivation of Indigo, as are at the present time in progress in regard to the growth of cotton.

AMERICAN INTERESTS—No. 2.
Opium is another article of commerce, which will illustrate the fact I have endeavored to prove. It was formerly produced in Turkey, for the China market, and 4 or 5000 chests were annually shipped from Turkey to that country. This export to China has ceased altogether, in consequence of the prodigious increase of its cultivation by the British in India. The exports of this drug from India to the Celestial Empire, previous to the late troubles in that country, reached the enormous quantity of 35,000 chests, valued at more than 20 millions of dollars. There is opium yet cultivated in Turkey, but the market it formerly found in China has been annihilated, through the transfer of its production to another, where, from cheaper labor, and perhaps other causes, it can be produced and shipped at a much lower price. This revolution has taken place within the 20 years.

Rice is an article that finds its way from India to Europe, and at no distant day will materially interfere with that of our own country.

Tobacco is also cultivated to a large extent, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and is increasing. The East Indians are addicted to the use of tobacco, and grow it for their own consumption. The article is one of mere revenue in England, and in fact, in nearly every country in Europe. The value of the tobacco shipped to Europe from this country is 7 or 8 millions of dollars, from which there is collected a cash revenue of 35 millions of dollars, much more than the whole annual expenses of United States. But for this revenue, Great Britain would import her tobacco from India. How long it will be suffered to remain with this enormous tax upon it in foreign countries, remains with the law makers to determine.

It is apparent that the destiny of nations often depends upon the transfer of the products of the soil, as well as those of the arts of life. I could multiply examples if it were necessary, that would satisfy the most skeptical upon this point. I will only ask those who have full confidence in the stability of their occupations, to examine the history of the woollen manufacture in England. Within two centuries the great seat of this vast trade was in Flanders. England, however, for long time past, has enjoyed the great markets of the world in this branch of commerce.

Since the Peace of 1815, the cheaper labor of the Continent appears to be attracting much attention, and the manufacture of broadcloth, especially, appears to be returning to its original soil. Cheap as labor is now in Great Britain, it is cheaper upon the Continent of Europe.

The fabrics of Germany compete successfully in this country, and elsewhere, with those of England, particularly those of wool, as well as some kinds of cotton goods.

A continuance of peace will do much towards perfecting almost every description of manufactures upon the Continent, so that British capital and skill will find competitors in all foreign markets.

Nothing can be more striking in this connection than the manufacture of cotton. In former times, the supplies of cotton goods, the consumption of which was very limited, and confined almost entirely to Great Britain and this country, were drawn from India. The tide has now turned, and not a package of cotton fabrics is imported from India for the consumption of either country; but an immense quantity of fine as well as coarse cottons, are shipped to India and other parts of Asia.

All kinds are sent from England suited to those markets; the coarse descriptions only can be shipped from the United States at present, and these are in large quantities, and the demand is constantly increasing, the fabrics being superior to the British, from being manufactured from better cotton.

The rapid strides made by Great Britain in wealth and power, [for, in the annals of time it is but a short period since she was very poor.] arose from the liberal encouragement given by the Government to, and final encouragement of her manufactures, which stimulated the foreign and domestic commerce of the whole empire.

This grand stroke of policy has been the foundation of England's power and glory. It has been well said, that the spindles of England, in modern times, have fought all her battles, and made her the mistress of the ocean, besides subsidizing all Europe at one time, and bringing the rest of the world into her debt.

And all this has been done by the revolution produced through the magic power infused into the steam engine, the spinning-jenny, and the power-loom. But the day of monopoly, in supplying the world with cottons and woollens, has passed; the people of Great Britain have seen and been made to feel, that not only France, Germany and Russia, but this country, will soon manufacture for themselves, all that may be required for their own people and to spare.

The policy of Great Britain is obvious to all who have noticed her legislation since the peace of 1815. She has seen that the Continent of Europe is closing to her manufactures, and that her future hopes for the sale of her home-productions must be found in her colonies; and, from these colonies the raw material must be drawn. She sees that she is crowded out of other countries, and that 100 millions of people under her dominion in India, must be the consumers of her manufactures; and in return, the products of the Indian soil are to be taken in payment. This will give her a certain and permanent market; which is a cardinal point with a manufacturing people.

This policy has been steadily kept in view by every British statesman, for five and twenty years, and openly avowed by the candid of both political parties.

From the Raleigh Register.
TOE THE MARK.
As the campaign has now fairly begun in North Carolina, and the Candidates for the Legislature have commenced stumpng it, there are two or three points upon which the Whig candidates should pin the Locos down, and not permit them to escape without "toeing the mark."

In the first place, the Whig candidates should call upon their opponents, for their Financial and Currency scheme. The Whigs have boldly come out with their plan—an old-fashioned United States Bank. What is it that the Locos intend proposing, if they get the power, to remedy the present disorders of the currency? Will they re-enact that most iniquitous of all abominable schemes, the Sub-Treasury? If this is not their plan, make them declare what scheme they are in favor of. Pin them down, and if they shuffle, or twist, or attempt to ride both sides of the sapling, give them to understand, in the language of their great exemplar, that "concealment is impossible." If they avow themselves in favor of the Sub-Treasury, the Whig candidates will have no difficulty in showing to the people, that if they vote for the Loco Foco ticket, they will vote to pay their taxes and debts in gold and silver only!

As the Locos love to pretend to be such thorough-going advocates for the redemption of all bank liabilities in specie, prove to the people how inconsistently they act. If the Whigs had not repealed the Sub-Treasury Law—had the odious exaction of specie for public dues been continued, and thereby all discrimination between sound and unsound banks discontinued by Government, redemption would have been impossible. Because the solvent and honest banks would have been run upon, the moment they commenced paying specie, while dishonest banks would have been encouraged to continue in suspension. And yet the Loco Focos, who have been so clamorous for resumption, advocate the very measure which would have effectually prevented them from ever resuming!

There is another point, upon which the Whigs should make the Loco Focos toe the mark. Our party have come out manfully for HENRY CLAY for President, at the next election, and under his banner, are prepared zealously to do battle. The Whig candidates should call upon their opponents, to declare, who is their candidate for the Presidency, also. They fire at the Whigs in an open field, from a masked battery—a course neither consistent with generosity, bravery, or the rules regulating a "fair fight." If they attempt, as the Salisbury convention has done, to evade a commitment on this subject, and refuse to show their hand, let them be charged with the concealment of their opinions from the people! This will bring them to law, and the Whigs will then know what kind of enemy they have to contend with, and whether they should use canister or grape-shot.

Another important matter is, to charge home upon the enemy their former defalcations, (fresh evidence of which is daily disclosed,) and put them on the defence. They will talk about Ice Houses and chicken coops, to keep the Whigs from lancing old sores, but our candidates must turn the tables, and charge home upon them. They will be unable to stand the glare of light, for "their deeds are evil."

Paizhan Guns.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following statement upon the Paizhan Gun:
The Paizhan gun, differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber; the metal is also very thick at the chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course upon the size of ball. The hollow shot range from 64 to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball, 10 lbs. of powder are necessary. A pound of powder is placed inside of the ball—a fuse is attached, which will burn about ten seconds—the ball is then placed in the gun with the fuse turned from the powder. When it is fired, the flames enveloping the ball sets fire to the fuse, which is intended to explode the ball, after it is buried in the object. Of the devastating effects of these missiles every one has heard.

appointed Abner Lawrence, John Miller and Charles Allen, esqrs. Commissioners on the part of the State, with full powers to assist to such arrangements of the Northeastern Boundary as may be negotiated by the General Government, provided the same shall, in their opinion, be consistent with the rights and interests of the State.

All the Banks in New Orleans have resumed specie payments. Later accounts state that they have again suspended.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, June 2, Mr. Miller presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey, asking such a revision of the tariff as will secure protection to the domestic industry of the country.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled peninsula of East Florida.

The consideration of the apportionment bill was resumed: an amendment pending offered by Mr. Wright, relating to districting the states. The debate was continued by Messrs. Crittenden, Woodbury, Preston, Benton, and Miller.

On Friday, the debate on Mr. Wright's amendment was continued by Messrs. Bagby, Graham, Walker, Rives, and Henderson.

On Saturday, the debate was continued on the apportionment bill, by Messrs. Morehead, Buchanan, Tallmadge, Walker, Evans, White, and others; but no question was taken.

On Monday, June 6, a resolution offered some days since by Mr. Woodbury was adopted; and the Senate will therefore hereafter meet at 11 o'clock.

The debate on the apportionment bill was continued by Messrs. White, Bates, Smith of Conn., and Kerr.

On Tuesday, the debate on the apportionment bill was continued by Messrs. Wright, Tallmadge, Walker, Cuthbert, Jann, and Berrien. The question was then taken on Mr. Wright's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 10, nays 29.

On Wednesday, the apportionment bill being under consideration, a debate occurred in which Messrs. Linn, Bayard, Walker, King, Williams and Porter were engaged, on an amendment offered by Mr. Linn, providing that the provision of this section shall not affect the election of Representatives to the 28th Congress. The question being taken, the amendment was adopted—yeas 23, nays 22.

Mr. Allen then moved to strike out the 2d section, as amended; but the motion was rejected—yeas 21, nays 24.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, June 2, the day was occupied in the consideration of business for the District of Columbia.

On Friday, Mr. Fillmore, on leave given, reported from the committee of ways and means "a bill to provide revenue for imports, and to modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, a resolution was adopted—yeas 93, nays 85—to terminate the debate on the army appropriation bill on Monday at one o'clock.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., on leave given, reported from the committee on commerce, a bill to establish reciprocity in the commercial regulations of the United States in their intercourse with certain British colonial ports; and also a joint resolution concerning the termination of certain commercial treaties; both of which were severally read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stokely, on leave, reported from the committee on military affairs, a bill to provide for the protection of the people of Florida from Indian depredations, and for the occupation of that territory.

The house then, in committee of the whole, again took up the army appropriation bill; the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson, providing for a reduction of the army to the number fixed by the act of 1821. The debate was continued by Mr. Halsted, Mr. Cross and Mr. Giddings. The committee then rose and reported progress.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary at War, declining, for reasons given, to communicate certain papers required by a resolution of the house of the 18th ult. in relation to certain frauds alleged to have been committed in the matter of the Cherokee Indians. Mr. Cooper moved its reference to the committee on Indian affairs. After some remarks by Messrs. Cooper and Cave Johnson, the house adjourned, (no quorum being present.)

On Saturday, after a debate of some length, the motion made yesterday by Mr. Cooper, to refer to the letter of the Secretary at War, to the committee on Indian affairs, was, after considerable debate, agreed to.

The debate was continued on Mr. Johnson's amendment to the army appropriation bill.

On Monday, June 6, the House met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to the order made on Friday.

The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued until one o'clock, when the committee, in pursuance to the order heretofore adopted, proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. Cave Johnson's amendment, providing for a reduction of the army to the number fixed by the act of March 1821, was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 64. Other amendments were also agreed to; when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the further consideration of it was postponed until to-morrow.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, on leave, reported a bill to continue in force all the laws existing on the 1st day of June, 1842, regulating and fixing the amount of duties on imported goods and merchandise, and prescribing the mode of collecting them, &c. until the 1st day of August, 1842.

Mr. Fillmore said that it had now become apparent that it would be impossible to dispose of the revenue bill before the 1st of July next; and in consequence of the position of the Treasury Department after that day, and as it was at least doubtful whether any revenue could be collected under the present laws, the committee had thought it prudent to report this bill, extending the laws as they now existed, until the 1st day of August for the purpose of allowing time to dispose of the revenue bill. He moved, therefore, that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It was accordingly so referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army and of the military academy for the year 1842. The question being on concurring with the committee of the whole in its amendments, and ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The previous question was moved but not seconded.

A motion was made by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to recommit the bill with instructions, and a debate of some length followed, principally on the propriety of discontinuing the Academy at West Point; but the motion was not agreed to; and the previous question being again moved and seconded, the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of 163 to 22.

On Wednesday, a resolution submitted by Mr. Cushing, requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of effecting a permanent and equitable conventional arrangement of the commerce between the United States and the British colonies in America, elicited a debate which was continued until the close of the morning hour.

The motion to print 5,000 copies of the New York custom house reports, was again taken up as the unfinished business of a former day, but was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Adams, by a vote of 96 to 76.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and on motion of Mr. Fillmore took up the bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes; and the bill was read through, which occupied something more than an hour in the process.

From the National Intelligencer.

We were in hopes that the spirit of mischief had been effectually quelled in Rhode Island, but it seems that some of the malecontents are endeavoring to give a new impulse to their treasonable designs. A slip from the Providence Journal office of Thursday last, states that meetings have been held in the village of Scituate, Chepachet and Woonsocket, attended by several of those who have publicly renounced all forcible attempts to enforce the spurious Government. D'Wolf, the commander of the Providence detachment, and a few from Massachusetts and Connecticut, were also present. The Journal adds:

"Our correspondent, who is well informed and cautious, informs us that he is satisfied that some very serious move-

ment is intended, but how many are in the secret, or what is the extent of their plans, is not known. They have so far changed their mode of operation as to conduct every thing with the utmost secrecy, and the men upon whom they immediately rely for the execution of their designs are as much in the dark as the public. A lot of land had been hired for an encampment in Smithfield, about a mile from Woonsocket, at a place called the Daily Hole, near the Friends' Meeting House. The place was to be fortified. About thirty or forty armed men were there last Wednesday, and arrangements were made for a supply of food for about that number of men. The officers were drilled on Wednesday.

"It is understood that since these arrangements were made, the place of the encampment has changed to Chepachet, or another encampment is to be held there. There are rumors that arms have passed through the city for the use of the insurgents, but we can trace them to no responsible source.

"That the Government will suppress this hostile demonstration the moment it assumes a tangible shape, and that it will visit with just and severe punishment those who are getting it up, is a matter of course; to doubt it would be to suspect the men at the head of affairs of both ignorance and imbecility, neither of which have they manifested in any part of their conduct."

The Supreme Judicial Court met at Kingston on the 2d. Judges Duffree and Staples being present. Judge Duffree addressed the Grand Jury, defining the doctrine of treason and other offenses. The Grand Jury brought bills of indictment against Joseph Gavitt, a member of the Dorset Legislature, and Sylvester Hines, for treason. They were arrested and gave bail, and on motion of their counsel the trial was postponed until the next term.

James Smith, alias John Branch, a butt-end from New York, was sentenced to three years confinement in the State Prison for having placed obstructions upon the Stonington Railroad. The Court then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

A case of considerable interest and importance has just been decided by the Presbyterian General Assembly sitting at Philadelphia. The facts on which the decision is grounded are these: Archibald McQueen was pastor of the Lemon Hill Church, attached to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and on the 23d of October, 1840, he took as his wife Mary McLoud, the sister of his deceased wife. The Presbytery of Fayetteville, conceiving this to be contrary to the law of God, cited Mr. McQueen before them, and after an argument, the facts being admitted, they decided that the act was incest, and proceeded to depose the accused from the Gospel ministry. From this judgment Mr. McQueen appealed to the General Assembly. The decision of the Presbytery was most ably and eloquently opposed before the General Assembly by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, who strove to show that there was nothing whatever in the Bible to prohibit such a marriage, and that the clause in the Confession of Faith which says that "a man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own, nor a woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than she may of her own," is too vague and indefinite to be a true guide in the decision of this question. His argument was replied to by Rev. Dr. Melver, and on Friday the Assembly confirmed the decision of the Presbytery deposing Mr. McQueen by a vote of 67 to 12, 8 not voting. "Thus," says the Commercial Advertiser, "the question is settled by the Presbyterian Church: in a manner, however, unwarranted by the law of God, and in a manner that will not be acquiesced in by any man—church member or not—who, in taking a second wife, prefers a sister of his first before any other woman."

Important to Bankrupts.—Judge Pearson, in the matter of Radford Foster, of Davie county, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, has decreed that a Bankrupt is not liable to be taken by Ca. Sa. after he has filed his petition in Bankruptcy. The very high character of Judge Pearson for learning and sound judgement makes this decision of much importance to the prospects of this unfortunate class of people.

Car. Watch.

Renascated.—Mr. Charles Gullatt, of Loudoun county, Virginia, was not long since struck by lightning, while sitting in his house, and prostrated to all human appearance in death. When in this condition several neighbors came to witness the lamentable scene. Cold water was thrown profusely on the body, and in the course of twenty minutes he began to exhibit signs of returning animation. The patient finally recovered, but stated that his sensations and pain experienced during the moments of revivification were terrible beyond the power of language to describe.

Nat. Intel.

The St. Domingo Earthquake.—The brig Joseph Atkins has arrived at Boston, from Jeremie the 19th May. Captain Higgins states, according to the Boston Mercantile Journal, that the earthquake of the 7th ultimo was severely felt at Jeremie, but no damage was sustained. The ground and water were much agitated, and in the latter a change of four to six feet took place in the course of a few minutes. He also says that the destruction of the town of Cape Haytien was complete; only two buildings remained standing. The earthquake happening on a market day, a great number of persons were in the city from the country. It was

estimated that four thousand persons perished, with many moles, cattle, and other animals. Fort on Platt was also destroyed, but only a few lives were lost. The mountain in the rear of St. Marc was rent asunder, so that teams could pass through the aperture.

FOREIGN.

The steam ship Columbia arrived at Boston on Tuesday-morning, 31st May, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult.

DESTRUCTION OF ONE FIFTH OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.—The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins.

The fire which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to 52 streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from 20 to 30 millions of dollars. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning. Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and 30,000 inhabitants rendered homeless.

Another conspiracy to assassinate the King of France has been detected, and a number of persons have been arrested.

Seven more ships, with sixteen hundred troops had sailed for India, which shows a determination on the part of the government to push the war against Afghanistan.

The Cotton Market remained firm, and prices were fully supported. The sales at Liverpool on the 18th amounted to 5000 bales.

The Money Market remained about the same as at the last advices.

There continued to be great many failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns.

Eight new islands in the Pacific, are stated by the Cape papers, to have been discovered by an English whaler; they are fertile, inhabited, and of considerable extent.

The sloop Fantome, commanded by Capt. Butterfield, has captured nineteen slaves vessels, and liberated 2261 slaves during the twenty months she has been employed on the coast of Angola.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER STEAMER.

The Steamer Great Western arrived at New York about 2 1/2 o'clock on Saturday last, making the passage from Liverpool in less than fourteen days, and bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 21st of May. The only news she brings in addition to that received by the Boston steamer is, that the French Ministry have declared that it is not their intention to ratify the treaty granting the right of search of vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. We give the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies as we find them reported in the papers:

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the budget for foreign affairs being under discussion, M. Billaut, the ally of M. Thiers, assailed the Quintuple Treaty, and the conduct of M. Guizot in not peremptorily refusing to ratify the treaty. He stated that a merchant and shipper of Marseilles had ordered his captains to hoist the American colors should the English cruisers come within sight, and that the same instructions were about to be given at all the French ports. Thus, added the orator, "the impotency of the French flag to protect its own commerce will be established."

M. Billaut complained that the day after the signature of the December treaty, a note had been addressed to the United States, to notify to them the new alliance of the Great Powers, thus making use of the name of France to tear from the American Government its adhesion to the extended right of search.

M. Guizot, in reply, stated that the treaty had not been ratified, and in its present form would not be ratified; but he declined to pledge the responsibility of the Crown as to its future acts.

The words of M. Guizot, as reported in the Monitor, were: "In the present state of things, and the actual disposition of the public mind, I should deem myself wanting in my duty towards the country were I to advise the ratification of the treaty."

The following remarks on the refusal of France to ratify the treaty are from the London Sun:

"So far, then, as regards France, there is an end of the controversy. During the life of the present generation France will not ratify the treaty, nor will the United States adopt it. What, then, remains for Great Britain to do? Enforce the treaty alone, and, if resisted, declare war against France and the United States! Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such madness!"

"We have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happiness of the African race would warrant. Sir Fowell Buxton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that we have given an impetus to the slave trade by our expensive, but blundering, ill-directed efforts to suppress it."

"It may be asked what we would recommend the British Government to do in the present emergency? We answer distinctly, abandon the treaty altogether."

Cool and Deliberate.—We learn from undoubted authority, that a poor woman

named Fanny Garrett, wife of Stephen Garrett, living near Jamestown, Martin Co., N. C. went, on Wednesday last, to the orchard of a man by the name of William Watson, who lived in her neighborhood, and was in the act of gathering a few plums, when she was discovered by Watson, who very deliberately left his work, went to the house and got his gun, walked towards her until he was near enough to look deliberate aim, and shot her dead on the spot. It is said that Watson is about 65 years of age, and the only reason alleged by him for this rash act was that she had conjured him. He has been arrested and confined in Martin Co. jail. Edenton Sentinel.

RHODE ISLAND AFFAIRS.

Arrest for treason.—William H. Smith claiming to act as Secretary of State under the pretended "People's Constitution," was arrested last Thursday evening, on a charge of treason against the State. He was brought before Justice Bowen and pleaded not guilty, admitting, however, that he had acted as Secretary of State, but affirming that he had a right to do so, and that the law under which he was arrested had been repealed. He was committed for trial. We do not learn that he has applied to the Justices of the Supreme Court to be admitted to bail. Mr. Smith was at the late meeting at Woonsocket, and it is said that he there issued military commissions, in the name of the State, to several of the men who had assembled there.

Goop.—One of Levi D. Sloman's "butt ends," who was taken up in Providence, a few days since, as one of the insurgents, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Duties J. Pearce says he has renounced his allegiance to Gov. Dorr's Government, and come back to the "Old Line."

"Honest John Davis" had promptly surrendered De Wolfe, one of the Rhode Island insurgents, on a requisition from Gov. King.

THE RUSSIAN SERF.

The following is extracted from a lecture delivered by Mr. Dallas, late minister to Russia. It pictures to the life the character of the Russian serf. Of them, there are no less than forty millions, twenty of whom belong to the Emperor Nicholas:

"I imagine a human being covered, we cannot say clothed, in addressed sheepskin, wool turned inward, that which should be a coat resembling a loose gown having no collar, and a cape lapped over by a piece of rope or other materials, as a belt around the waist. His neck is uncovered, red, rough and hard, his beard long, matted and coarse, his moustache hanging down and covering his mouth. He wears a bell-shaped cap of wollen stuff, trimmed with dirty fur, and shoes either pieces of wood scooped out, or a kind of sack of pliable bark—he has hung at his back a sort of axe or hatchet, and his exterior is altogether harsh, soiled or dirty, and repulsive."

"A man thus characterized and habited suddenly appearing in our streets, or in any part of the country, would awaken at once stern and pity, as some escaped wanderer from the cells of lunacy and crime."

"In the moral and mental qualities of the Russian serf there are mingled traits of good and evil. He is mild and amiable, but imbecile and servile. To the profoundest ignorance and vilest superstition, he unites a Chinese imitation, quickness, and an abject reverential faith in the dogmas of his church. He crosses himself at every flash of lightning, and faces death fearlessly under a priestly promise of paradise. He endures without complaint the most frightful extremes of physical exposure and privation. He is content with a block of wood or stone for a pillow, a plank for his couch, and some black bread and onions for his daily meal. Like our western savage he yields at every opportunity to allurements of intoxicating drinks. In the presence of power he falls prostrate in the dust, propitiating safety or kindness from his superiors, in the most disgusting servility. Yet, notwithstanding the rigor of his destiny, he is utterly unconscious that there exists happier or fairer regions on the earth; he loves his country with enthusiastic and unbounded ardor, and when fighting his battles abroad he is almost a willing victim to the enemy, in the confident belief that after death, but before he takes his final flight to heaven, he is suffered to visit for three days his native cottage."

CANDIDATES.—The following persons have been announced as candidates in this county, at the election in August next:

WHIG.
Senat.—Hugh Waddell, esq.
Commons.—Dr. Michael Holt, and Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Harrison Parker, esqrs.

DEMOCRATIC.
Senat.—Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons.—Col. John Stockard, Dr. Julius C. Bracken, and Cad. Jones, jr. and Wm. N. Pratt, esqrs.

For Sheriff—James C. Tarrentine.

Weekly Almanac

JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Day.
16 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	
17 Friday,	4 47	7 13	
18 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	
19 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	
20 Monday,	4 47	7 13	
21 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	
22 Wednesday,	4 47	7 13	

MOON'S PHASES.
Last 1 35 morn
New 8 4 56 after
First 15 11 36 morn
Full 22 4 6 after
Last 30 6 25 after

Cotton.—The consumption of Cotton in this county is now 250,000 bales of 400 lbs each, or 100,000,000 of pounds. If manufactures were encouraged, this consumption might easily be brought up to 700,000 bales annually, or 280,000,000 lbs. in ten years.

THE MARKETS.

	Peterburg, May 30.
Cotton,	71 a 81
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 25 a 2 65
Leaf,	3 25 a 7 60
Flour,	6 00 a 7 00
Salt (sack),	2 25 a 2 00
(bushel),	60 a 50
Cotton,	8 a 8
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Notice—Taxes.

Those attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the tax due for the year 1842.

Monday 4th July, at Jesse Durham's
Tuesday the 5th, at John Newlin's
Wednesday the 6th, at Hoffman's Mill
Thursday the 7th, at Michael Abright's
Friday the 8th, at George Patterson's
Saturday the 9th, at the late residence of Michael Holt, dec'd
Monday the 11th, at John S. Tarrentine's
Tuesday the 12th, at George Faucett's
Wednesday the 13th, at Charles F. Faucett's
Thursday the 14th, at James Hutchinson's
Friday the 15th, at Gabriel B. Lee's
Saturday the 16th, at Mason Hill
Monday the 18th, at Hillsborough
Tuesday the 19th, at Chalk Level
Wednesday the 20th, at Mrs. McKee's
Thursday the 21st, at Abner Parker's
Friday the 22d, at William Lipscomb's
Saturday the 23d, at Horrie Wilkerson's
Monday the 25th, at Wm. N. Pratt's store
Tuesday the 26th, at Joseph L. Moring's
Wednesday the 27th, at William Trice's
Thursday the 28th, at Chapel Hill
Friday the 29th, at Thomas Long's
Monday the 1st August, at Pinkney Sikes
Tuesday the 2d, in Hillsborough, to collect the Town Tax.

The Justices appointed to take the list of taxables for 1842, will sit at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double fine, and the Sheriff is bound to collect. Punctuality is expected by all.

JAMES C. TARRENTINE, Sheriff.
June 15.

To the Public.

THE Fall Session of my school, will commence on the 15th of next month, and close on the 15th of December following. A full and complete course of academic instruction will be imparted. Students prepared for the University.

D. W. KEER.

June 15. The Raleigh Star, and North Carolina Standard, will copy four times.

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas.
Olney's Dox, Parley's Geography.
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar.
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic.
Youth's Natural Philosophy.
Porter's Rhetorical Reader.
Watt's Improvement of the Mind.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bible, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums.
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East.
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper.
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.
June 8.

7 Negroes for Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 31st day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm. Lynn, dec'd, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS. CHRISTIAN, Adm'r.
MATTHEW LYNN.
June 8.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

In Hillsborough.
THE Fall session of MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on Monday the 4th of July, and close the last of November.
The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

TERMS—PER SEMESTER.
Board and Tuition, \$67 50
Music, 25 00
Use of Piano, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
French, 15 00
Latin or Greek, 10 00

REFERENCES.
Hon. F. Nash, Dr. Jas. Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jno W. Norwood, esq. Hillsborough. Rev. D. Lacey, Raleigh. Hon. Wm. F. Manum, Gies Mebane, esq. Orange county. Mr. Robert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. Dr. Stratton, Newbern. Richard Washington, esq. Waynesborough. Gaston Winder, esq. Wake county. Rev. Thomas B. Owen, Washington. June 1.

Raleigh Register, Standard, and Miscellaneous will insert each a week for four weeks.

Notice.

AT May Term, 1842, of Orange County Court, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS D. CRAIN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned: He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. FAUCETT, Adm'r.
June 1.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, late a Democratic Senator in the Congress of the United States from the state of New Hampshire, has since returned to his former occupation, the publisher of a newspaper. In a late number he makes use of the following judicious and well-timed remarks:

"Let the manufacturing industry and capital be fostered, and in ten years the products will be double, and perhaps triple—a market will be kept within our borders that will pay a higher price for the surplus of our farmers than they can obtain at the seaports in Massachusetts. Let railroads be extended through the natural valleys the whole length of the State—let other improvements go on, and every acre of land will rise in value—some twenty-five, some fifty and some a hundred per cent. There are certain men who would now seem to wish to present, as the 'only political question,' whether a candidate for public office will or will not throw every obstruction in the way of great public improvements. Will the people choose for public servants those only who are desirous of driving away the capital of other States which seek to employ itself on our numerous waterfalls, and to build up and beautify numerous villages, which furnish a support for the farmers surrounding them?"

NOTES ON CURRENCY.—A traveller from New England or Central New York starts for the South. At the Philadelphia Railroad Office he is gruffly told that they "don't take New England money, nor any New York but specie," so he has to stand a share on the money in his pocket. Ten hours more and he is in Washington; and here (at the railroad) they won't take New York city bills except at two per cent. discount. They won't take Virginia here, nor in Baltimore, save at some eight to twelve per cent. discount. They won't take Pennsylvania country money in Philadelphia, nor Maryland country money in Baltimore or Washington. In short, at every stopping place you must get your pocket book in the brokers' hopper, and have the contents ground out since the toll.

All this, he observed, is done with a currency every where (except Virginia) redeemed promptly in specie. There is no longer a pretence that suspension causes these inequalities. The simple fact is that we have touched bottom on General Jackson's "better currency" of State bank notes; and you can't select any out of the lot that you can travel twenty four hours upon.

This will never do. We cannot stop here; we must advance or go back. Before two years the issue must be broadly presented—a national paper currency, or an exclusive metallic currency. This Union and Jacksonville contrivance, with a share on every corner you turn, cannot be a permanent condition. If there really be not in the land wisdom to devise and virtue to maintain a sound and uniform circulating medium, let us go back to the devices of barbarism at once.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The trial of Richard C. Gwarkins for the murder of Pittman two or three years since, at the White Sulphur Springs, has been postponed by the Criminal Court of Rockingham county, in consequence of the insanity of the prisoner. It was established that he had hitherto labored and still labors under mental derangement.—He was to be removed to the Hospital at Hampton.

POOR Gwarkins! A few years since he was a gay, dashing and agreeable young fellow—esteemed by all who knew him—possessed of many admirable traits of character, and active business habits; but the "foul fiend," Intemperance, blasted all his prospects, and finally his hopes.—From a salesman in the first day goods house of a populous town, he became a bar-keeper in a hotel, and thence down we know not how far, in the descending grade of life, until his career was as it were suspended, by his arrest and imprisonment for killing a fellow man in a quarrel at the table of a public house, whilst intoxicated! What a warning to young men! How friends and fortune and bright prospects vanish—and misery, wretchedness and crime ensue, when a man abandons himself to that most degrading of vices, intemperance drinking!

Richmond Compiler.

CROWS.—This species of the feathered tribe, although regarded generally with much aversion, is a very useful animal, notwithstanding its propensity to pull up corn. The Magazine of Natural History says:

Every Crow requires at least one pound of food a week, and nine-tenths of their food consists of worms and insects; 100 Crows then in one season destroy 4780 pounds of worms, insects and larvae. From this fact some slight idea may be formed of the usefulness of this much persecuted bird to the farmer.

"Libraries are the warehouses of literature," says a quaint writer. "whence men properly informed might bring forth something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use."

Lost or Misaid,

A NOTE of hand drawn by Wilson Garrard in favor of Thomas Rhodes, Jr. dated about the 25th of November last and payable on or before the 25th of December next, for one hundred dollars. This, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same.

THOMAS RHODES, SENR.

June 1.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Essex's" Garlick and Smutt Machice," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all chaff, and will bring into the market and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayer, Esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Essex Mills, May 16.

Orange County, May Term, 1842.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange County, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. TAYLOR, c. c.

June 1.

Books Wanted.

ANY person having in his possession, a Book or Books belonging to the Dialectic Society at Chapel Hill, is requested to return the same as soon as possible.

May 21.

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres, Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres, Black Cambric, Gambroons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings, Satin, Fancy Silk & Marcellines Vestings, French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Gingham, Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins, Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Maysone Prints, Lead color and black figured Laces, Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Coloured and white Cambrics, Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Edgings, Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars, White and black Hose and half Hose, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes, HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Out-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Piusch, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.

White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Cash Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candies, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co.

May 24.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at May Term of Orange County of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executors to the last will and testament of MICHAEL HOLT, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EDWIN M. HOLT, WM. A. CARRIGAN, Ex'rs.

May 25.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

March Term, 1842.

Coragius Buchanan, and Joshua Owen & wife

Henrietta,

against

Sloan Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanan, Sally Buchanan, Vina Bringer, Percy Bringer, Israel Eastwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanan, Hillyard Buchanan, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Hixy, Prudence Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Eliza

both Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's David Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Ray Buchanan, are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Rockingham on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 00.

BLANKS for sale at this Office

June 1.

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18.

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store for

merchandise occupied by Nickle & Norwood,

are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to

this market, which they offer unusually low

for cash, or on a short credit to punctual

dealers.

April 20.

WATCHES

and Jewellery.

LEMOUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of an-

nouncing to his friends and the public gen-

erally, that he has received from Philadelphia

a most assortment of JEWELLERY, consist-

ing in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and

plain Verge Watches,

Gold guard and fob Keys,

Fine Gold Rings,

Breast Pins and Earrings,

Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,

Silver Thimbles,

Gold Hairpins and Crosses,

A rich assortment of Silver and Steel

Spectacles, to suit all ages,

Silver Table and Tea Spoons,

Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,

Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,

Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,

Money Purse, and Tooth Brushes,

Gold Shirt Buttons,

Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,

Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for

Watches,

Gold Barrel Lockets,

Gold, Gilt Locketts,

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions

cleaned and repaired in his accustomed su-

perior style.

May 4.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are

earnestly requested to call and settle their

dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4.

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and

Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Prin-

ciples and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S.,

M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad.,

S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulli, &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular

work of the kind ever published, and a book

admirably adapted to the wants of all classes

of the community. The following are the im-

portant objects which the learned author en-

deavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallur-

gist and Tradesman in the principle of their

respective processes, as to render them, in re-

ality, the masters of their business; and, to

emancipate them from a state of bondage to

such as are two commonly governed by blind

prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dry-

salers, Druggists and others of the Revenue,

characteristic descriptions of the commodities

which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest de-

velopments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay

open an excellent practical school to Students

of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be de-

sirous of placing their funds in some produc-

tive branch of industry, to select, judiciously,

among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to be-

come well acquainted with the nature of

those patent schemes, which are so apt to give

rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear

exposition of the state of manufactures, as may

dissuade them from enacting laws which ob-

struct industry, or cherish one branch of it to

the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, in-

terested chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, vi-

sage of many of the noblest achievements of Science,

in effecting those grand transformations of

matter to which Great Britain and the United

States owe their permanent wealth, rank and

power among the nations of the earth.

The last of statistics of every important

object of Manufacture are given from the best,

and usually from official authority at the end

of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London

Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be

put on good paper, in a new brier type, and

will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be

issued in twenty-one or more monthly numbers, in

covers, at \$5 cents each, payable on delivery.

For any person sending us five dollars,

at one time in advance, we will forward the

numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they

come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare oppor-

tunity, as we can put the work to them on

terms extraordinarily favorable. In every man-

ufacturing town, and every village through-

out the United States and Canada, subscribers

may be obtained with the greatest facility.

Address post paid, La Roy Stoddard, 126,

Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this adver-

tisement extra 12 insertions, we will for-

ward to order one copy of the whole work, pro-

vided the paper containing this notice be sent to

the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842.

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable

additions to their improvements since last

season, are now prepared to accommodate an

increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va.

May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard

to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 3.

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a

fresh supply of GROCERIES, which

have been selected with great care, and

will be sold low for cash. Those who

wish to procure good articles on very re-

asonable terms, are respectfully request-

ed to give them a call. Their stock is com-

prised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, includ-

ing Rio, Java, &c.

Best Brown Sugar

Havana Sugar

Best Loaf and Crushed

Sugar

Molasses

Raisins

Rice

Green Tea

"Black "

Herring

Salt

Bar Iron, assorted

Steel "

Hoop Iron

Sheet "

Shear

Cut Nails, assorted

Wound-boards

Castings

Welding Hoes

Spades and Shovels

Manure Forks

Polished Trace Chains

Best Chewing Tobacco

Spanish Cigars

Tupentine Soap

Tallow Candles

Sperm "

Spanish Indigo

Madder

White Lead, in kegs

Dry White Lead

"Red Lead

Spice

Black Pepper

Ground & Race Ginger

Gloves

Mace

Camphor

Salt Petre

Putty

Alum

Epsom Salts

Water Salts

Copperas

Ground Log-Wood

Lamp Black